

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
v.
SANDRA MARGAIN-DELGADO,
Defendant.

Case No.: 12-cr-4314-GPC

**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
REDUCTION OF SENTENCE
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2)**

[ECF No. 40]

I. INTRODUCTION

On March 15, 2013, Sandra Margain-Delgado (“Defendant”) was sentenced to a custodial term of 57 months for a conviction of importation of methamphetamine. (*See* ECF No. 72.) Defendant originally received a fast-track downward departure under USSG § 5K3.1. In 2014, the United States Sentencing Commission promulgated Amendment 782 (“Drugs Minus 2”), which, effective November 1, 2014, lowered the base offense levels for most drug quantities in USSG § 2D1.1(c), and made this change retroactive via Amendment 788. *See also* USSG § 1B1.10(c).

On December 16, 2014, *nunc pro tunc* to December 11, 2014, Defendant filed a motion for reduction of sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c). (ECF No. 82.) The Court provisionally appointed Federal Defenders of San Diego, Inc. (“FDSDI”) to initially represent Defendant. (ECF No. 41.) On January 12, 2015, *nunc pro tunc* to January 8,

2015, Defendant filed a second motion for reduction of sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c) (ECF No. 43), which the Court denied without prejudice because it was duplicative of Defendant's first petition. (ECF No. 44.) On April 17, 2015, the Government filed its response asserting that Defendant is ineligible for any reduction because the lower limit of the amended guideline range is not lower than Defendant's originally imposed sentence. (ECF No. 45.)

Finding that Defendant's current sentence is the same as the low-end of the amended guideline range, the Court **DENIES** Defendant's petition to reduce sentence.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Modification of Sentence Under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)

Generally, a federal court "may not modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed." 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c). An exception to that rule lies "in the case of a defendant who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission." § 3582(c)(2). When the Commission makes a Guidelines amendment retroactive, 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) authorizes a district court to reduce an otherwise final sentence that is based on the amended provision. Any reduction must be consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission. *Id.*

Amendment 782 to the United States Sentencing Guidelines, effective November 1, 2014, lowered the penalties for most drug offenses by reducing the offense level in the § 2D1.1 Drug Quantity Table by two levels. In Amendment 788, the Sentencing Commission decreed that Amendment 782 may be applied retroactively to lower the sentences of previously sentenced inmates.

In *Dillon v. United States*, 560 U.S. 817, 826-27 (2010), the Supreme Court set forth a two-step inquiry for assessing a motion for reduction of sentence under § 3582(c). *Id.*

At step one, § 3582(c)(2) requires the court to follow the Commission's instructions in § 1B1.10 to determine the prisoner's eligibility for a sentence modification and the extent of the reduction authorized. Specifically, § 1B1.10(b)(1) requires the court to begin by "determin[ing] the amended

1 guideline range that would have been applicable to the defendant” had the
 2 relevant amendment been in effect at the time of the initial sentencing. “In
 3 making such determination, the court shall substitute only the amendments
 4 listed in subsection (c) for the corresponding guideline provisions that were
 applied when the defendant was sentenced and shall leave all other guideline
 application decisions unaffected.”

5 * * * * *

6 At step two of the inquiry, § 3582(c)(2) instructs a court to consider any
 7 applicable § 3553(a) factors and determine whether, in its discretion, the
 8 reduction authorized by reference to the policies relevant at step one is
 warranted in whole or in part under the particular circumstances of the case.

9

10 **B. Determination of Amended Guideline Range**

11 Under § 1B1.10, a defendant is eligible for a sentencing modification when an
 12 amendment listed in § 1B1.10(d) lowers “the guideline range that corresponds to the
 13 offense level and criminal history category determined pursuant to §1B1.1(a), which is
 14 determined before consideration of any departure provision in the Guidelines Manual or
 15 any variance.” USSG § 1B1.10 n.1(A). § 1B1.10(b)(2) confines the extent of the reduction
 16 authorized. Once the Court determines the amended guideline range, it “shall not reduce
 17 the defendant's term of imprisonment . . . to a term that is less than the minimum of the
 18 amended guideline range.” *Id.* § 1B1.10(b)(2)(A). The only exception to this prohibition
 19 applies if the defendant previously received a downward departure “pursuant to a
 20 government motion to reflect the defendant's substantial assistance to authorities.” In that
 21 case, the Court may apply “a reduction comparably less than the amended guideline range.”
 22 *Id.* § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B).

23 As Amendment 782 is listed in § 1B1.10(d), the Court must determine the “amended
 24 guideline range” that would have been applicable to the defendant had Amendment 782
 25 been in effect at the time of the sentence. USSG § 1B1.10(b)(1). Defendant has calculated
 26 his “amended guideline range” by including a reduction for the fast-track and combination
 27 of circumstances departures.

28 The Court finds that Defendant’s position is irreconcilable with the applicable

1 Sentencing Commission comments. Note 1(A) to § 1B1.10 specifically states that the
 2 amended guideline range “is determined before consideration of any departure provision
 3 in the Guidelines Manual or any variance.” § 1B1.10 n.1(A) (emphasis added). A
 4 commentary provision—such as Application Note 1, “which functions to interpret a
 5 guideline or explain how it is to be applied”—is binding as long as the Commentary does
 6 not conflict with the Constitution, a federal statute, or the guideline at issue. *Stinson v.*
 7 *United States*, 508 U.S. 36, 42-43 (1993) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted).
 8 Thus, the Court may not factor in a “fast-track” or any other departure into the amended
 9 guideline range unless an exception exists.

10 The exception to this rule is found in § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B). Under § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B),
 11 reductions “comparably less than the amended guideline range” are permitted only in cases
 12 where the original term of imprisonment was below the applicable guideline range
 13 “pursuant to a government motion to reflect the defendant's substantial assistance to
 14 authorities.” *Id.* § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B). Every circuit court that has addressed the issue agrees
 15 that § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B) bars a district court from lowering a defendant's below-guideline
 16 sentence unless the departure at his original sentencing was based on his substantial
 17 assistance to the government. *See United States v. Berberena*, 694 F.3d 514, 518-19 (3d
 18 Cir. 2012); *United States v. Anderson*, 686 F.3d 585, 588 (8th Cir. 2012); *United States v.*
 19 *Glover*, 686 F.3d 1203, 1207 (11th Cir. 2012); *accord United States v. Colon*, 707 F.3d
 20 1255, 1258 (11th Cir. 2013); *United States v. Lizalde*, 502 Fed. Appx. 655, 657 (9th Cir.
 21 2012) (unpublished); *United States v. Beserra*, 466 Fed. Appx. 548, 550 (7th Cir. 2012)
 22 (unpublished).

23 A § 5K3.1 “fast-track” motion is not a motion for substantial assistance. Unlike a
 24 substantial assistance motion, it is limited to four levels and must be made pursuant to an
 25 early disposition program authorized by the Attorney General and the United States
 26 Attorney for the district in which the court resides. Unlike § 5K1.1, it does not require
 27 “substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of another person.” In addition,
 28 Note 3 to § 1B1.10 omits a § 5K3.1 motion as one for substantial assistance. Note 3

specifically provides that “[t]he provisions authorizing such a government motion are § 5K1.1; (2) 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e); and (3) Fed R. Crim. P. 35(b).” *Id.* n.3.

Ultimately, the Commission decided to impose a “single limitation applicable to both departures and variances” in order to “avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities” and “undue complexity and litigation.” *Hogan*, 722 F.3d at 61. This decision limits the number of defendants who will be able to obtain relief under § 3582(c)(2) in light of the guideline amendments. The First Circuit has commented that it is “troubled by the extent to which the amended policy statement and Application Notes severely limit the number of defendants . . . who will be able to obtain relief” but recognized that “in these instances the district court's hands [are] tied.” *Id.* at 63.

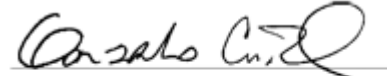
The present case involved the importation of 2.18 kilograms of methamphetamine. Under the guidelines in effect at the time of sentencing, the base offense level was level 34. The Court reduced the guidelines by 9 levels: 2 levels for minor role (§ 3B1.2(b)); 2 levels under for safety valve (§ 2D1.1(b)(16)); 3 levels for acceptance of responsibility (§ 3E1.1(a) & (b)); and 2 levels for “fast-track” resolution (§ 5K3.1). The Court found that the adjusted offense level was 25 and the applicable guideline range was 57 to 71 months.

Applying the amended base offense level provided by Amendment 782, the base offense level is 32. Leaving all other guideline application decisions unaffected and removing departures and variances results in a reduction of 7 levels: 2 levels for minor role (§ 3B1.2(b)); 2 levels for safety valve (§ 1D1.1(b)(16)); and 3 levels for acceptance of responsibility (§ 3E1.1(a) & (b)). The adjusted offense level is 25, the Criminal History Category is I and the applicable guideline range is 57 to 71 months. In the instant case, Defendant received a below-guideline sentence based on “fast-track,” not substantial assistance to the government. To obtain relief under § 3582(c), the guideline amendments at issue must “lower[]” a defendant's applicable guideline range. U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10(a)(2)(B) (“A reduction in [a] defendant's term of imprisonment is not consistent with this policy statement and therefore is not authorized under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) if . . . [the amendment] does not have the effect of lowering the defendant's applicable

1 guideline range”). Here, they do not. Defendant’s amended guideline range is 57 to 71
2 months and she received a sentence of 57 months. Since the lower limits of the amended
3 guideline range is not lower than the original sentence, Defendant is ineligible for
4 modification of her sentence.

5 Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Defendant’s motion for a sentence reduction under
6 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2).

7 Dated: October 20, 2015


8 Hon. Gonzalo P. Curiel
9 United States District Judge